

TO FIGHT CORPORATION TAX

REPUBLICAN INSURGENTS WILL TRY TO DEFEAT IT.

It's the Molefactor of Great Wealth, Not the Stockholder, They're After—Even the Little Corporations Must Pay—It Means \$50,000,000 a Year Revenue.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—At a meeting of the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance held this afternoon to consider President Taft's recommendation that a 2 per cent. tax be imposed on the net incomes of corporations there was wide divergence of opinion shown over the proposed amendment to the tariff bill. After a session lasting for two and a half hours the Republican committee members had not concluded their deliberations, and it now appears certain that the Finance Committee will not be able to report the corporation tax amendment to the Senate on Monday, as Senator Aldrich predicted yesterday in response to a question from Senator Borah.

Another meeting of the Republican members of the committee will be held to-morrow afternoon, when it is expected that Attorney-General Wickersham, to whom the task of drafting the proposed amendment was entrusted, will be present. Mr. Wickersham was to attend to-day's meeting of the Republican committee members, but did not return from New York in time. If he is not in attendance at the meeting to be held to-morrow the Republican committee will consult with him on Monday.

At to-day's meeting a tentative draft of the amendment prepared by Mr. Wickersham was the basis of consideration. Senator Root was present for a while this afternoon and gave his Republican colleagues the benefit of his ideas. He is not a member of the Finance Committee.

The conference was not without result, however. It was determined with practical unanimity that there should be no exemptions from the imposition of the corporation tax. The smaller corporations, it was agreed, must be treated the same as greater and more prosperous combinations. Should the proposed law be enacted as the Republican members of the Finance Committee decided to-day every corporation in the country will be taxed proportionately to its net income.

From Indiana and other middle Western States has come a flood of telegraphic protests against the proposed tax. These protests were addressed to Senators and Representatives, and in most of the demand is made that no tax be levied on net incomes below a certain amount, so that corporations of comparatively small earning capacity may be exempt. The committee, however, after discussing the matter decided that the tax should be applied to every corporation which was operated at a profit.

It came out at the meeting to-day that the proposed tax would yield much greater revenue than had been estimated. President Taft in his special message advocating the imposition of the 2 per cent. tax on corporation incomes said that it would yield more than \$25,000,000.

The inquiries made by the Republican members of the Finance Committee developed that the amount of revenue which would come from the imposition of such a tax would be nearer \$50,000,000, which is more than the Finance Committee believes would be necessary to meet any possible deficit in revenue from the new tariff law in the first year or two of its operation.

The estimates of probable revenue suggest a reduction of the proposed rate to 1 per cent, but nothing has developed to show that the Republican members of the Finance Committee contemplate making the tax less than 2 per cent, or limiting it, as was first suggested, to a short lease of life, such as two years.

The Republican committee members struck a snag when they came to consider the matter of exempting from the tax the funds of corporations put aside for the payment of interest on bonded indebtedness. In the early discussions of the corporation tax, when President Taft and members of his Cabinet and the Senate gave consideration to the scope and character of the proposed amendment, it was generally assumed that the funds of corporations put aside for the payment of interest on bonds issued by corporations would have to be taxed as a means of preventing corporations from turning their stock into bonds with the object of escaping the payment of the tax.

According to what was said after the adjournment of the meeting to-day serious consideration had even been given to a tax on funds for paying interest guaranteed to bondholders. Consideration was made that many complications would follow a tax of this character. The matter of making allowance for possible appreciation or depreciation of the bonds of corporations was discussed.

The sub-committee had not given consideration to the subject for any great length of time before its members realized the importance of the matter in hand, its many complexities and the positive constitutional pitfalls that it presented. It was agreed generally that the amendment would have to be considered with great care and that more time should be given to it. From present indications the proposal to tax funds of corporations to be eliminated from the legislation.

Although the leaders of the regular Republican forces in the Senate appear to be confident that the amendment to place a 2 per cent. tax on the net incomes of corporations will be adopted, it is already manifest that the opposition to the proposal will be extremely strong. Conservative Republican Senators are beginning to hear from constituents who regard this legislation as the most radical ever proposed by a Republican administration, and they are having a real hard time of it in attempting to explain how after rejecting the radical recommendations of Mr. Roosevelt, they can now advocate something which is declared to be as radical, if not more so, as anything Mr. Roosevelt ever proposed.

The answer usually made to inquiries of this character is that the Administration wants it, and some Senators go on to say that from now on the Republican organization in the Senate intends to show the country and the President that it will give the most loyal support to any

MONK EASTMAN OUT OF PRISON

NOT TOO LATE FOR THIS YEAR'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Term, With Commutation, Was Not Up Until October, 1910, but the Board of Parole Intervenes—Notorious Election Thief Has a Job From New Yorker.

BUFFALO, June 19.—It became known here to-day that the New York State Board of Parole at its regular monthly session at Sing Sing prison this week paroled Edward Eastman, alias Monk Eastman, the notorious New York gang leader and captain of election repeaters. Eastman was convicted and sentenced for ten years in 1904 for assault in the first degree. He was sent for the limit; nobody suggested that he was entitled to clemency.

The man made no trouble for his guards in prison and so earned the commutation that is allowed for good behavior, which would have set him free in October, 1910. Under a new law which makes men sentenced for the first time eligible for parole after having served one-half of their sentence Eastman put in his claim and at the first meeting at which it could be heard it was promptly granted.

George A. Lewis, the Buffalo member of the New York State Board of Parole and chairman at the meeting, explains that the board heard that Eastman had been a model prisoner and had a job awaiting him out of jail. The man is not a drinking man, and Mr. Lewis believes will keep his parole.

"We notified the District Attorney of New York that we proposed to parole Eastman," said Mr. Lewis. "We knew that Eastman lived a notoriously rough life. But other than from magazine articles we know little of the details of that life. In prison he conducted himself admirably. Monk is a man of intelligence and of great force for either good or bad. A man of his intelligence hardly ever violates his parole. He would have got his liberty in thirteen months anyway, so why not let him earn his living outside of prison? If he makes a mistake back he goes to Sing Sing, and he knows that."

TAFT, June 19.—The Board of Parole met at Sing Sing prison on Monday. The members present were Judge George A. Lewis of Buffalo and Commodore A. V. Wadhams of Wadhams Mills. Supt. Collins did not attend this meeting. He said to-night the Eastman was eligible for parole under the law passed last winter making a definite sentence for first term men the maximum and half of that sentence the minimum.

The superintendent said he assumed Eastman had fulfilled all the conditions and having served the minimum was released. The parole board, he added, could take into consideration nothing but the sentence of the Court and the prisoner's good behavior. Until the time for which Eastman was sentenced to prison expires he will be under the jurisdiction of the parole board, being, as Mr. Collins said, simply a ticket of leave man.

Parole board, June 19.—A. V. Wadhams of Wadhams Mills said to-night that Eastman was paroled under the usual conditions and that he had secured regular employment from a man in New York.

Eastman has played an important part in East Side politics in his day. He had a large following among that class of voters known as "guerrillas"—useful in primary and election fights. At the time of the Dwyer-Poley fight in the Second Assembly district Eastman's crowd acquired prominence in the district and were active on primary day in helping Poley's cause. Early in 1908, when the Monk Eastman association mixed it up with the Five Points gang, who lived near Chatham Square, and two men were killed and several wounded, the politicians were appealed to settle the trouble. Tom Foley, then an Alderman, gave a ball in his district at which each gang danced with the best girls of the other, and everybody shook hands.

Senator Rorioner very frankly admitted when Tammany lawyers went down to remove Eastman once from Jersey just before Eastman and his young men had been of great service around election times and also in the little internal dissensions that occur around the primary season. Some idea of the value of a Monk Eastman man was given in October, 1903, just before the first registration day, when a prominent member of the gang was arrested in Brooklyn for grand larceny. The ball was reasonably high and several efforts to get him out had been unsuccessful. Then two prominent Tammany politicians from downtown Manhattan districts called on Assistant District Attorney Elder and asked that he be released on bail, saying that they needed him badly. Mr. Elder told them that he could go out under \$2,500 bonds.

"Too much," said one of the politicians, "he isn't worth that much to us."

"See here, what do you want to get that man out for?" asked Mr. Elder.

"Why, he's one of the best men we have for registration work and election day work. We cannot afford to lose his services this year."

But they held that they couldn't pay as much as \$2,500 for his services, declaring that \$1,500 was as high as they would go.

"You mean," asked Mr. Elder, "that whatever amount you put up in bail for him you expect to lose? You mean if he gets out on bail he will jump it as soon as you are through with him?"

"Of course you don't suppose he'll stay to be sent to jail, do you? That's why we don't want to go as far as \$2,500. Won't you let him out on \$1,500 bail? That's a fair amount."

After their admission Mr. Elder said he wouldn't consent to the man's getting out for \$1,500 bail, and he wished them good-day.

Monk, who is out now, with a municipal election coming, was sentenced to State prison for ten years by Recorder (now Justice) Coff on April 19, 1904. His arrest and conviction followed a running gun fight along Forty-second street from Sixth avenue to Broadway, where Eastman and a companion, who were being chased by two Pinkerton men, ran into the arms of a policeman. That was at 3 o'clock on the morning of February 19, 1904.

Monk was away with him. SALINA CREEK, Mass., June 19.—Catching monster fish and the line becoming hooked to the boat underneath, where he could not reach it, Felipe Ocampo was dragged out to sea and was missing two days before he could get back. Friends thought that his boat had been swamped.

CHERRY BLOSSOM WINDS FOR SUMMER. S. S. Jones & Co. of 111 Fifth St. New York.

CHERRY BLOSSOM WINDS FOR SUMMER. S. S. Jones & Co. of 111 Fifth St. New York.

BRITISH CRUISER SINKING.

The Sappho in Collision With a Merchant Vessel—Lifelines to the Rescue.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 20.—The British cruiser Sappho was in collision last night during a dense fog with an unknown merchant vessel off Dungeness, at the south extremity of Kent in the Strait of Dover.

The Sappho was so badly damaged that she immediately began to fill and sink. Discipline was maintained and the crew did everything possible to save the vessel, but their efforts were useless.

All the lifeboats in the vicinity of the scene of the accident were promptly manned in response to signals and they went out at once to take off the crew of the warship.

The Sappho was launched at the Poplar works on May 9, 1891. She is a drill ship for the Royal Navy Reserve and has been detached until recently for duty in connection with the Newfoundland fisheries. She is a two screw vessel, fitted with two funnels and two pole masts. Her displacement is 3,400 tons. Her length is 300 feet, beam 43 feet and mean draught 18 feet. She is protected by a steel deck of one to two inches thickness and has protection for her engines, which were designed by Penn. She develops 7,000 horse-power and has a speed of 18.75 knots.

The Sappho has four torpedo tubes and carries twelve 4 inch torpedoes. She is equipped with two 6 inch quick fire guns, six 4.7 inch quick fire guns, eight six pounders, one three pounder, one field gun and four machine guns. Her complement is 273 officers and men.

JURY HAS CALHOUN CASE.

San Francisco Bribery Trial Closes in a Shower of Verdicts.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The Calhoun bribery case, which has been on trial since January 4 last, was given to the jury this afternoon after a whole week of oratory.

Prosecuting Attorney Heney spoke for two and a half days and indulged in fierce condemnation of rich men of San Francisco, who he said had debauched Supervisors and others in order to gain franchises and other favors. Judge Lawton then read his 12,000 word charge to the jury.

The jury came into court late this afternoon and requested that the testimony of Supervisor Sanderson be read to them. It looked as if there would be a long session of debate.

Proceedings throughout yesterday were exceedingly acrimonious. The attempt of Heney to argue that the failure of the defense to call T. L. Ford and Abe Reif showed consciousness of guilt preoccupied a long legal wrangle which occupied the afternoon and night session, but ended in a victory for the prosecutor, who laid great emphasis on this point.

The testimony of Sanderson, which the jury asked to have read to-day, is damaging to Calhoun. At 7 o'clock the jury was notified that it could get dinner and the judge would not call for the verdict before 3 o'clock. The general opinion is that the jury will disagree.

EMPLOYEES ENTERTAINED.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Speyer Have Large Parties at Their Country Homes.

OSBURN, June 19.—Following his annual custom Frank A. Vanderbilt entertained the employees of the National City Bank and the members of their families at his country home in Scarborough to-day. The party numbered over 600 persons, had a special train and after reaching the Vanderbilt estate they were provided for handsome prizes in an athletic tournament.

The programme included senior and junior events and a special sixty yard dash for the feminine guests. Following this there was a musicale in the library and at 6 o'clock dinner was served on the lawn. At 8 o'clock there was a vaudeville performance by professional talent, a roomy stage having been erected on the lawn south of the house.

The employees of the banking house of Speyer & Co. and their families, over eighty persons in all, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer at their home in Briarcliff Manor this afternoon. After leaving the special train at Scarborough they were taken to their destination in stages. Music and vaudeville were provided and after dancing a dinner was served in the large stable. The special train returned to New York at 8 o'clock.

MOTOR BOAT PARTY MISSING.

Six Men of Newburyport Possibly Lost in Friday's Gale.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 19.—The police along the coast between this city and Salem were asked this morning to search for David, Earl and William Currier and John Patterson, John Atkinson and Henry Plummer, as it is feared that the six men perished in the heavy gale yesterday morning or have drifted out to sea in a disabled motorboat.

The party, accompanied by John Gile, left Newburyport early for Salem on Thursday morning in a cabin launch. The engine broke down and the boat had to put into Gloucester, where repairs were made. Gile returned to Newburyport by train. His comrades left Salem in the boat on Thursday night and in ordinary weather ought to have reached their home port within four hours.

TAFT BEATEN AT GOLF BY 1 UP. He and Gen. Edwards Against Senator Bourne and Capt. Butt.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—President Taft played the most interesting golf match this afternoon that he has played this season. He and Gen. Clarence H. Edwards were paired in a four ball match against Senator Jonathan Bourne and Capt. Archibald W. Butt, and for the fourth consecutive time he was defeated by the narrow margin of 1 up.

END OF HEWITT WILL CONTEST

THE FAMILY TO RECEIVE ABOUT \$1,300,000.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art Was to Get \$1,500,000 and Was Made Residuary Legatee—\$2,000,000 Left to the Post-Graduate Medical School.

OWEGO, N. Y., June 19.—The announcement to-day that a settlement had been effected in the proceedings to break the will of Frederick Charles Hewitt of Owego, who died in August, 1908, brings to an end one of the most bitterly contested litigations in the history of the State and clears the way to a speedy disposition of more than \$5,000,000 in accordance with the provisions of the will made by the eccentric old bachelor, who, while he bequeathed \$4,515,000 to art, education and philanthropy, left nothing to the contestant, Mrs. Charlotte H. Arnot of Elmira, his sister.

At the conclusion of a conference of the attorneys interested in the case the following statement was issued late this afternoon by Fred W. Clifford of Owego, counsel for the proponents:

"The contest over the will of Frederick C. Hewitt has been settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned by the withdrawal of the objections to the probate of the will. The will is to be admitted to probate at an early date. It is understood that the public institutions which were the chief legatees have taken into consideration the fact that most of Mr. Hewitt's fortune came to him through his father and brother and have agreed that the family should share in his estate to the extent of about \$1,300,000, including the amount given to members of his family by his will."

The names of the institutions which have consented to turn over to the contestants a part of the legacies left them by Mr. Hewitt were not made public. The legatees left to relatives by the will aggregate \$10,000, of which \$100,000 is left to Mr. Hewitt's niece, Mrs. Frederick H. Elwood of Rochester; \$400,000 each to Mrs. Annie A. Whitney of Rochester and James F. Pumphrey of Owego, niece and nephew respectively of the testator; \$50,000 to Gordon H. Pumphrey of Owego, a nephew and one of the executors of the will, and \$50,000 each to Mrs. Harry Allen of Owego and Mrs. Victoria Powers of Rochester, the first two named being children of James F. Pumphrey and the last named the daughter of Mrs. Elwood.

The principal legatees are \$2,000,000 to the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, \$1,500,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which society is also made the residuary legatee; \$500,000 to Yale University, of which the testator was a graduate, class of '86; \$200,000 to the Little Missionary Day Nursery of New York; \$200,000 each to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and \$20,000 to the Temperance Industrial and Collegiate Institute, a colored institution of Claremont, Va.

The case presented several peculiar aspects. For instance, Gordon H. Pumphrey, who, with County Judge George F. Andrews of Owego, was named as an executor, was placed in an extraordinary position. As executor he chose to defend the will. Had the will been upheld he would have received about \$90,000, including fees. If however the case had been decided in favor of the contestants Mr. Pumphrey would have lost his legacy of \$50,000 and the property would have been divided among the sister, niece and two nephews of the deceased man. As Mr. Pumphrey is one of the nephews his share of the division would have amounted to about \$1,000,000. Mrs. Arnot, who was the contestant in the case, is over 80 years old and bedridden and her health is reputed to be more than \$2,000,000. These facts, the proponents would have claimed, prompted Mr. Hewitt to oust her off in his will.

The principal ground upon which the contest was brought was that of incompetency on the part of the testator, the contestant asserting that at the time he made his will Mr. Hewitt was of unsound mind as the result of an advanced stage of Bright's disease. The will itself, however, tended to disprove this claim. The instrument was written by Mr. Hewitt himself, and even the handwriting experts who testified for the contestant were forced to admit on the stand that the will was one of the most beautiful exhibits of penmanship they had ever seen. Despite the fact that the testator was 69 years old when he drew it, with there is not even a misspelled word, erasure or misplaced punctuation mark throughout the instrument, which is a voluminous document.

It was contended by the contestants that in so far as the phraseology was concerned the will was flawless. Disinterested lawyers who have reviewed the evidence adduced in the case by the contestant are practically unanimous in the opinion that there was no danger of the will being broken. They say that even had an opportunity been given the proponents to rebut the evidence of the contestant and the Surrogate refused to admit the will to probate the upper courts would have reversed his decision.

It is believed here that the beneficiaries have done so on the theory that to receive part of the amount bequeathed to them soon would be preferable to waiting several years until the case has been fought to a finish in the courts. On the trial of the case John B. Stanchfield of New York appeared as chief counsel for the contestant and Martin S. Lynch of New York as chief counsel for the proponents.

FROM \$2,000 TO \$105,000,000.

The Bowers Savings Bank has rounded out the seventy-five years of its existence by declaring the 1909 consecutive dividend. Starting in June, 1834, with fifty depositors and \$2,000 as the result of the first day's business it now has over 155,000 depositors and \$105,000,000 on deposit. In the last seventy-five years it has paid out over \$95,000,000 to depositors in interest alone.

FIREWORKS FOR THE 4TH.

Fourth of July new ready. 29 Park place, New York—2425.

E. H. HARRIMAN IN VIENNA.

Appears to Be Ill and Weak and is Going to Carlsbad Soon.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, June 19.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman have arrived here. Mr. Harriman appears to be ill and very weak. He receives no visitors.

It is his present intention to go to Carlsbad or some other similar watering place shortly. He will return to America in September.

NAMES MRS. PALMER'S BROTHER

James H. La Pearl, Circus Lintment Man, Brings Suit for Divorce.

CHICAGO, June 19.—James H. La Pearl, president of the Circus Lintment Company, filed suit in the Superior Court to-day for divorce, alleging that his wife, Nellie La Pearl, has been unfaithful, and naming Adrian C. Honoré, brother of Judge Lookwood Honoré and Mrs. Potter Palmer, as corespondent.

The bill says they were married November 16, 1888, at Danville, Ill., and separated October 17, 1908.

La Pearl is said to have been a clown more than a decade ago, and Mrs. La Pearl is said to have been a bareback rider.

13 KILLED IN HEAD-ON CRASH.

Trolley Cars Collide at Shady Grove, Ind.—5 Passengers Injured.

CHESTERTON, Ind., June 19.—Thirteen people were killed and thirty injured at 9:30 o'clock to-night in a head-on collision of two cars on the Chicago Lake Shore and Southern Interurban Railroad.

The accident happened at Shady Grove, about two and a half miles west of Chesterton, in Porter county, and was due to a misunderstanding of orders.

The motorman of the eastbound car was killed instantly, but the motorman of the westbound car saved himself by jumping. All the other killed were men who were occupying the smoking compartments of the cars.

The list of injured includes many women who reside in Porter and Chesterton, and a number from South Bend, where the more seriously injured were taken.

BOLD SHOPLIFTING.

Woman Charged With Taking a Dress From a Display Case.

Mrs. Irene Bishop, who has a tailoring and millinery shop at 2140 Third avenue, is one of her women customers slip a dress of one of the display cases as she was leaving the establishment yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Bishop accused her of shoplifting, and the other woman indignantly denied it. While they were discussing the matter, the dress in question slid from beneath the woman's petticoats to the floor. Then a detective was called, and with her companion the woman was locked up in the East 149th street station.

They said they were Lillian Rollins and Mrs. Mary Gray, sisters and lived at 87 St. Felix street, Brooklyn. The Rollins woman, who is 32 years old, had \$150 in her pocketbook when she was searched. She said she had pawned a diamond ring earlier in the afternoon for \$175 at Sixth avenue and Twenty-eighth street. She exhibited a ticket to prove her statement.

Lillian Rollins, who had been seen taking the dress, was held in \$500 bail for trial by Magistrate Kernochan in the night court. Mrs. Gray was discharged.

FRICTION IN WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Canadians Said to Be Angry at Victory of Lady Aberdeen and Mrs. Gordon.

TORONTO, June 19.—Mrs. Willoughby Cummings and a section of the Canadian delegates to the International Council of Women have been far from satisfied with the methods and manner of Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, D. S. G., Ph. D., F. L. S., during the present congress. Their resentment was intensified this evening by the promotion of Mrs. Gordon from the corresponding secretaryship to be vice-president. Lady Aberdeen was re-elected president. The two ladies are cousins.

Mrs. Cummings, having had large experience in women's social and moral reform movements, wants to have a voice in the shaping of the international policy. Her ambitions are shared by her Canadian and some of her American coworkers. They wanted the honor of presidency to be left this side of the ocean for the next period of five years.

SO, PACIFIC WINS SUITS.

\$275,000,000 Worth of Stocks, Bonds, Etc., Can't Be Taxed in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 19.—The Southern Pacific company won a victory in the decision of the Court of Appeals this morning. In various cases against the company the State sought to tax about \$275,000,000 of stocks, bonds and other intangible property held by the company, which is incorporated under the laws of this State, asserting that the situs of the property is here.

The court holds that only such property as represents investments on high seas, consisting of ships, etc., is taxable here. This amounts to about \$5,000,000 on each \$100 of which the company will have to pay a tax of 50 cents, the assessment to be levied back for five years.

STOPS HIS TRAIN AND DIES.

Engineer Killed in His Cab Window With His Hand on Brake Lever.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 19.—A train running down the heavy grade of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad near Pocono Summit late last night stopped suddenly with a jar which almost threw the cars off the track. The fireman and conductor climbing into the engineer's side of the cab to see what was wrong found it vacant.

A search revealed the body of Engineer M. C. Davis on the floor of a car loading platform close to the track. His head was crushed in. Evidently he had been looking out of his cab when his hand was caught between the end of the platform and the cab window. His hand was on the air brake and as the body was jerked through the cab window it must have jammed the lever forward and stopped the train.

Biggest Berg of the Season. An iceberg described as 2½ miles long and 500 feet high—presumably not so high for the whole 2½ miles—was passed about 1,300 miles from New York on Monday last by the French line freighter *Merisio*, which got here last night. It was in latitude 42°30', longitude, 68°70'.

ELSIE SIGEL'S INFATUATION

THE MISSION WORKER A VICTIM OF THE LURE OF THE YELLOW.

Love Letters of Two Years to the Fraying Chinese Who Fascinated Her as He Had Other White Women—His Description Cabled Round World.

Elsie Sigel was infatuated with the short haired mission Chinaman in whose dirty room over the chop suey joint at 783 Eighth avenue her body was found Friday night stuffed into a trunk. The granddaughter of Major-General Franz Sigel wrote Leung Lim, or William L. Leon, as he was known in the white and yellow Sunday schools, thirty-five letters in the last two years, nearly every letter studded with phrases of endearment.

Her letters to "Dearest Lim," together with affectionate or imploring notes from another young woman who signed herself "Nellie," and packets of picture postcards from a dozen white women were found in the room of the Chinaman early yesterday morning when the detectives poked about in Leung's disordered offices for clues to the murdered girl's identity.

They were scattered here and there among hundreds of pictures of women, all white women, photographs of actresses, colored, postcards showing girls in the lowest of low necked dresses, calendars, the kind that whiskey houses frequently distribute, displaying full formed women in the flimsiest drapery; suggestive prints, picked up apparently from Chinese sources, and high colored lithographs selected to fit in Leung's singular gallery. Some of the letters were undated. Others went back to the spring of 1907. Still others had been written, recently, within a few weeks. All of them were signed simply "Elsie," but they contained allusions that left no doubt as to the identity of the girl who wrote them. A few of the longer ones reproached Leung Lim for coldness toward a girl that loved him, but many held no hint that she doubted the Chinaman's affection. On the contrary, they glowed warmly with assurance of her devotion. There wasn't a word or a syllable in one of them which might point the way to understanding how Elsie Sigel came to her death in the low celled, grimy room above the chop suey shop.

POLICE SUPPRESS HER LETTERS. The police heads studied these letters for hours and then under straight orders from Commissioner Bingham refused to allow them to be printed in context or even stances. Take it anyway you like, said one in authority at Headquarters, it was not pleasant story, and no reason appeared at present why Elsie Sigel's letters to the questionable missioner should be spread in public. It was sufficient to say that she was in love with the yellow man and that their intimacy had been close.

The girl, it is believed, was smothered and strangled in Leung Lim's room—where other white girls had visited many times before—on the evening of Wednesday, June 9. The detectives thought last night that there was no reason to doubt that her body had been in Leung's leather trunk for two days. The Chinaman, known far and wide among the missioners of Greater New York as a remarkable convert to Christianity, skipped away on the night of the same day. At 11 o'clock that night a telegram arrived at the Sigel home, at 200 Wadsworth avenue, Washington Heights. It was sent from Washington and was signed with the girl's initials, "E. C. S." Mrs. Sigel, already greatly worried because her daughter had left home in the morning, had not come back and couldn't be located at the Chinese mission at 10 Mott street or any of the other missions where she had met Chinamen, tore it open hastily and read:

"Will be home soon or Sunday evening. Don't worry."

There isn't a reasonable chance in 10,000 that Elsie Sigel sent that telegram from Washington, but it is very likely indeed that whoever strangled her put it on the wire to mislead the Sigels and delay the uproar that would lessen his chances of dodging arrest. One of the first things that the police did yesterday was to ask Major Sylvester's Washington sleuths to drag the town for traces of Leung Lim. They managed to find out over there that the telegram was not delivered to the telegraph office by a woman, but they hadn't discovered last night whether the sender was a Chinaman.

COUSIN MABEL SIGEL'S STORY. The dead girl's cousin, Mabel Sigel, a girl of 18, cherublike, very pretty, with wavy brown hair, dark eyes and red cheeks and not especially distinguished for precision of English, was the only one of the Sigel family who talked at all freely about Elsie or her relations with Chinamen of the missions. Paul Sigel, Elsie's father, who argued for years against his wife and daughter going about with Chinamen in public places and finally gave it up as a bad job, closed his mouth grimly. Neither the police nor anybody else could get five words strung together from him about Elsie or her goings on. His wife, Elsie's mother, who had accompanied the girl among Chinamen for years because of her passion for the doubtful pursuit of reforming hop flenders, went down under the shock of the horrible news the police took to the house Friday night. She was taken to a sanitarium.

Cousin Mabel was not a bit unwilling to talk, and she told with apparent frankness all she knew about Elsie's liking for professing Chinamen and about Elsie's going away from home on the morning of Wednesday, June 9. But Mabel wished it distinctly to be understood that she (Mabel) "wasn't mixed up with any Chiniks."

"Elsie and me weren't the same, no, not little bit," said Mabel. "I ain't been goin' round with any Chiniks. I'll have you know that I ain't got no use for them."

Elsie started to visit grandmother that morning from Mrs. Franz Sigel, her grandmother, who lives at 1009 Simpson street, The Bronx. The elder Mrs. Sigel was very fond of Elsie, said Mabel, and didn't know about the girl's fondness for Chinese companions. She wrote asking the girl to visit her that day and Elsie

THE MISSION WORKER A VICTIM OF THE LURE OF THE YELLOW.

Love Letters of Two Years to the Fraying Chinese Who Fascinated Her as He Had Other White Women—His Description Cabled Round World.

Elsie Sigel was infatuated with the short haired mission Chinaman in whose dirty room over the chop suey joint at 783 Eighth avenue her body was found Friday night stuffed into a trunk. The granddaughter of Major-General Franz Sigel wrote Leung Lim, or William L. Leon, as he was known in the white and yellow Sunday schools, thirty-five letters in the last two years, nearly every letter studded with phrases of endearment.

Her letters to "Dearest Lim," together with affectionate or imploring notes from another young woman who signed herself "Nellie," and packets of picture postcards from a dozen white women were found in the room of the Chinaman early yesterday morning when the detectives poked about in Leung's disordered offices for clues to the murdered girl's identity.

They were scattered here and there among hundreds of pictures of women, all white women, photographs of actresses, colored, postcards showing girls in the lowest of low necked dresses, calendars, the kind that whiskey houses frequently distribute, displaying full formed women in the flimsiest drapery; suggestive prints, picked up apparently from Chinese sources, and high colored lithographs selected to fit in Leung's singular gallery. Some of the letters were undated. Others went back to the spring of 1